NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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DAILY HERALD 2 cents per copy, II per annum.
WEEKLY HERALD every Saturday, at 6% cents is nor annum, the European addison. It per annum, to Great Hedain, or 86 to any part of the Continent, is induction containing important of the containing important world by COLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important assets, solicited from any quarter of the world—if used will be as mean, solicited from any quarter of the world—if used will be assets to the containing important and assets of the containing important and assets of the containing important and containing important and packages assets of the containing important and packages assets of the containing important and packages as the containing important and containing important an

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING. AMADRMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street-Lucia Dr Lam-

BROADWAY THEATER, Broadway-PADDY CAREY-WILLO'S GARDEN, Broadway Coopers Les Abelles-

DOWERT THEATER, SOWERS-MERCHANT OF VERHOR-

DERTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street -Evn. GENIUS-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-THE WIFE-THE

LAURA KERNE'S VARISTIMS, Broadway-THE MARRIE

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-Faint Heart Davies Won Fair Cady-Beauty and the Beast-By the WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway-RIMIOPIAN PER-

DODWORTH'S SALOON, Broadway-Hiawatna-Miss

ACADEMY HALL, 663 Broadway-ENTESTAINMENT BY

BEODKLYN ATHEN EUM, Brooklyn - Literary and Mu-moal Entertainment, by Miss Eloise Bridges and Mr. and Eas. W. M. Flening.

New York, Priday, May 2, 1856.

The News. Central America is the absorbing topic at Wash ington. In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Weller offered a resolution calling on the President for all correspondence regarding the recognition of the new government of Nicaragua. As a resolution having a imilar object had been previously offered, the proposition was withdrawn, after some remarks from Mr. Weller and Judge Dougias, in which the conduct of the administration was severely censured Mr. Weller said that no man had been more shame fully misrepresented than Gen. Walker. He was not oter, but a man of the purest motives. With regard to the outrages at Panama, prompt measures, it is said, will be taken to obtain indemnity for the past and security for the future. Unfortunately but little confidence can be placed in these

A series of conflagrations occurred in Philadelphia during Wednesday night and yesterday morn ing, destroying between forty and fifty buildings and their contents, of the value of at least two milliens of dollars. Three lives were lost, two of them escasioned by design and the third by accident; and several others were seriously injured. We give full particulars elsewhere.

The steamship Tennessee arrived yesterday from South America and the West Indies. Our dates from Venezuela are to the 19th ult. The Dutch question had been settled peaceably. Congress was session, and the country was perfectly tranquil. A line of telegraph would soon connect Laguayra with Caraccas.

We have advices from Port an Prince to the 14th and from St. Domingo City to the 8th ult. Our correspondent at the first named place gives a retro. spective summary of the governors who ruled and the policy which prevailed on the island anterior sequent to the servile revolution. He states that the Emperor in engaging in the late contest depended too much on the interested representations of disaffected Dominicans; but, although defeated he was not disposed to listen to dictation from a Soreign Power as to his future action in the affairs of his government. It was suspected that the interest shown by the English and French officials bowards Faustin I. proceeded solely from jealousy of the progress and influence of the United States both in the Congress and Cabinet. The Dominican uthorities had ratifled a treaty with the United Meter It is identical with the one negotiated by Gen. Cazenean. President Mota had proclaimed death to all outlaws or filibusters landing on the island. The decree is mainly directed against ex President Bacz, as it was reported that he was en couraged by France, England and Spain, to attempt a revolutionary demonstration from St. Thomas.

From Kingston, Jam., we learn that the United States storeship Supply, Com. Porter, touched at that port on the 13th ult. for water. This vessel was some time since despatched from this port to the Mediterranean for a cargo of camels. Of these animals she has thirty-five on board. The Indianola (Texas) Bulletin of the 12th ult , says workmen are now busy in crecting enclosures for the camels, that are daily expected at that port, for service on the Western plains. The enclosure will cover ten acres of ground. It is proposed to keep the animals at that place several months to recruit them. Some of the animals were presented by the Viceroy of Egypt to our government, but most of them were procured by Major Wayne and Captain Porter, under the appropriation made for the purpose at the last session of Congress. Some Arabs accompany them to take

We publish to-day another instalment of the batch of Nicaraguan correspondence which have now lying by us. The favors of our friends in that region come pouring in so fast and thick upon us that we are unable to find space for more than a few of them at a time. The details given in the letters which we publish this morning. respecting the Chontales mines, will be read with terest. They show that the country which Gen. Walker and his companions are struggling for is likely to prove as rich in auriferous products as even California itself.

Our files from the South Pacific are from Valparaiso to the 15th, and Callao 27th of March. Our Callao correspondent states that the country was quiet, but in a wretched condition as regarded its political prospects and public finances. Trade was improving, and arrivals from the United States and Great Britain were daily expected. Three new steamships were to be sent from England for the nee of the mail company. It was said that a live between New York and Calino would pay well. The American ship Dalmatis had arrived, after one hundred and seventy days from China, with one hundred and sixty coolies, having lost ninety others and a large number of her crew on the pas sage. The American clipper Winged Racer had brought in seven hundred and sixty of the unfortunate Chinamen, and it was thought that the pronot be effected. Mr. J. F. Perley, of Newburyport Mass., a much respected resident of Callan died

about the 25th of March. The letter of our Havana correspondent, published elsewhere, will be found highly interesting. The United States steamer Water Witch, Com. Thes. Jefferson Page, arrived at Havana on the 24th ult This vessel has been engaged in surveying and ex. ploring the river La Plata and its tributaries, and her mission cannot but result in great advantage to our commerce and manufactures. She has been absent from home on this service for a period of three

years and three months. It is a fact worthy of note that Adams' Califor nis express, which reached this port on Wednesday, per steamship Illinois, brought, amongst other ight, in bond, for the well known house of Wet-& Cryder, of this city, forty-three cases of k goods from Canton, via San Francisco and the of Panama, being the first importation of room that ever arrived at this port by exflattered that their express has had the

good fortune to be the ploneer medium of a trade destined ere long, we think, to be of great importance to the comm

tance to the commercial interests of this country.

Judge Rockwell yesterday, in his charge to the Grand Jury of Kings county, when referring to the present position of the liquor law, gave it as his opinion that the sale of liquor in quantities of less than five gallons, or to be drank in the house of the seller, is a misdemeanor. The repealing clause in the prohibitory law was not, in his view, intended to disturb or interfere with any former law.

Mr. Branch, Alderman Briggs and the co

engaged in the examination into the nativity of the present Chief of Police, were examined yesterday before the Police Committee of the Councilmen, as to the items of their several bills submitted recently nmon Council. The report of the proedings may be found in another column.

The cotton market yesterday was less animated, and the sales were confined to about 800 a 1,000 bales, without quotable change in prices, though closing rather heavier. Flour was better, with more doing, both for the home trade and for export. A sale of prime white Canadian wheat, for city milling, was made at \$1 87\frac{1}{2}. Southern red and white were unchanged. Bye sold at 70c. for South-ern, 75c. for Pennsylvania, and 78c. for Western. Corn was without change of moment in prices, while sales were moderate. Pork was dull, and mess closed at \$19. Sugars were active; the sales mbraced 1,600 hhds., at steady prices. Coffee was steady, with light sales. A fair amount of freights were offering for Liverpool, while rates were wit out change of importance.

The Slaughter of Americans in Central

It was the boast of General Jackson that during his term of office no American citizen had been wronged with impunity in any quar ter of the globe. It will be said of General Pierce's administration, that while he was President Americans were insulted, outraged, plundered and killed more openly and more scandalously than had ever been the case be-

The reader will have anticipated a formal reference to Central America. Such abominable and atrocious scenes as it has been this week our duty to record among our news from thence, may well remain uppermost in the mind. Every one has now read abundant evidence of the whole transaction-of the foreplot, of the secret gatherings, of the half-concealed arming, of the trivial pretext seized upon, of the simultaneous uprising, of the pontaneous attack upon white men, of the candalous complicity of the police, of the savage bloodthirstiness of the halfbreeds, of the narrow escape of our unfortunate countrymen, leaving their dead and their wounded behind them. The whole thing is as plain as if the riot had occurred in any of the wards of New York. There is no reason to question the sincerity of the narrators. Even those whose natural predilections are the most obvious confess openly to the mischievous behaviour of the American nicknamed "New York Jack," and to subsequent acts of imprudence on the part of Americans. We may rely upon it, the truth has been told us, and that truth is that, a fortnight ago, from fifteen to twenty (the latter may be as near the truth as the former) of our countrymen were brutally murdered, while others were robbed, and a vast number kept in terror of their lives, by a band of negroes, balf breeds, and Spanish Indians living at Panama.

This is the return we receive for building up Panama and preventing its falling into utter decay and ruin. This is our reward for holding out a hand to Central America when nature and itself presaged its relapse under the dominion of the beasts of the forest. This is pay for the activity, and enterprise, and labor, and vitality we have planted in that long desolate region.

Nor does the Panama case stand alone North, a foolish war, forced upon the Nicaraguans by Costa Rican prejudice of race, has it seems, there has yet been no butchery of Americans, save of those adventurous men who disclaimed the protection of their country and fell in the open field. But still, these men of Walker's are blood of our blood and bone of our bone. We know that they did no moral wrong; that the war with Costa Rica was not of their seeking; that it is waged with relentless and cruel fury by the Costa Ricans, who openly avow their wish to exterminate the Anglo-Saxon race in Central America. Now, we cannot be indifferent to all this Mr. Pierce may refuse to recognise Walker, and the old fogy world may call him filibuster : but this don't prevent a good many of us feeling for the brave fellows who are being shot down or chopped to pieces with Spanish machetes at Rivas. At any rate, the stoppage of the Nicaraguan route is a great injury to American interests. California and Oregon are not worth six months' purchase to us if we cannot get across the Isthmus. And if the route by Panama is only to be traversed at the cost of a bloody street fight, while the route by Nicaragua is blocked until the Costa Ricans have cut the throats of every Anglo-Saxon in that State, the sooner we negotiate with Great Britain or with California herself for a transfer

of our Pacific possessions the better. It is competent in Mr. Pierce to relieve us in some part of this necessity. An American frigate stationed at Panama would doubtless swe the natives into quiet. On the other hand. it is competent to Gen. Walker's Elenda here and at Sen Francisco-and in this connection we will take leave to say that they seem to have made but a poor return for the enormous sacridges Walker made for them-to re-open the rassage at some early day. The talk about English frigates, Costs Ricans and fillbusteres is all bosh. If Mr. Morgan and Mr. Garrison want to re-open the passage, they can do so, and if they are real friends of Walker they

But all this will not satisfy the American people. If twenty or more Americans can be butchered with the connivance of the authorities in any foreign port, without redress being sought and obtained, it will not be safe for us to travel, and we had better, when we go abroad, call ourselves subjects of Queen Victoria, or the Emperor Alexander. Demand should instantly be made on the President of New Granada for satisfaction. Twenty-four hours should be allowed him to deliberate. If at the end of that time a satisfactory answer had not been received, a party of marines and sailors should be landed, and the ringleaders of the murderous mob on the 13th of April seized and tried by court martial. If found guilty, they should be hanged in a row on the Jetty at Panama.

This might not be according to the formulas of Grotius. But it is what Andrew Jackson would have done in the like case, and assuredly it would teach these Central Americans not to molest Angle Saxons in future.

SOME OF THE LUXURIES OF SOLDIERING IN CEN-RAL AMERICA.-From "an account" in the New Orleans Delta, of Schlessinger's "expedition to Costa Rica, by one of the officers who ook a part in the enterprise," we extract the following suggestive paragraph of the luxuries of a soldier's life down there, under the pressure of a defeat and a retreat :-

The march is retreat was for upwards of seven days, through trackless woods, over ragged mountains, across rivers, and with but a single meal for six days. The return of the troops to Virgin Bay presented a night seldom seem—of men with bleeding feet, half maked forms and half starved stomachs. None could rive them without their utmost sympathies being aroused.

The meaning of "trackless woods" in Gen-

tral America is a tropical growth of giant trees, with a dense matted undergrowth of thorny shrubs, vines and briars, weaving the whole forest into a tangled network, often to man impenetrable for twenty feet, mve with the aid of an axe. Such are some of the enjoyments of the campaigner's life in the

SOUTH CAROLINA COMING IN .- The Columbia True Carolinian gives us the following highly interesting information in reference to South Carolina and the Cincinnati Convention:

Carolina and the Cincinnati Convention:

On sale-day next the Convention assembles in Columbia for the purpose of a pucinting delegates to represent some three or four hundred of the citizens of this date in the Chetnanti Convention. We have an idea of appointing ourself a delegate, and wincesing the deliberations of this meeting. We harely think it could be deemed presumptions, as it is equally in as good tests for one man to appoint himself as it is for fifteen persons to assemble and authorise a chairman to appoint them, and then move that the chairman be added to the committee. The high priest of federalism, who presides over the destiny of the Patrict, has already announced who he thinks ought to be elected as delegates to represent the State; and as the whole scheme has been gotten up at his suggestion, we presume that his intimations will be regarded as a command, and will be secondingly obeyed.

President Pierce may, therefore, rest contented as far as South Carolina is concerned.

tented as far as South Carolina is concerned. His delegation will be on the ground at the appointed time, headed, perhaps, once more by the potential presence of Gen. Quattlebum or the powerful authority of Gen. Commander. Hards and softs of New York and Missouri, make way for the South Carolina delegation.

THE HARD SHELL PURIFICATION.—The delerates elect to the Cincinnati Democratic Convention will please bear in mind that the hard shell delegation of this State met at Syracuse the other day, and purged themselves of the last remains of Know Nothingism, an article in which they have been dabbling pretty largely for two years past. Let it now be under stood, therefore, that they have washed their hands of the whole business, and intend to demand admission into the democratic national tabernacle, as their right, to the exclusion of the Buffalo backsliders of the soft shell faction. Nice question, that.

THE STREETS .- A case of spasmodic activity on the part of the Street Department is noticed. Some of the cross streets on the east side of Broadway were swept on Tuesday, and on Thursday the great piles of dirt not having been taken up, the streets returned to their original state of filth. Some of the residents in this favored part of the metropolis complain. They ought to be grateful that the department has shown even the intention to do something. Meanwhile, the inquiry, shall we invite the yellow fever here? is pertinent. The invitation is most pressing, and the Street Commissioner has done everything in his power to insure its acceptance.

THE OLD LINE WHIGS IN MOTION-Our readers will have seen that the old line whige of Maryland, in the face of the American Order. are moving in the matter of a return to the name, principles, prestige and association of the old whig party. The ball having thus been put in motion in Kentucky and Maryland, why should Governor Hunt and the straight whigs of New York remain neutral and inactive? Is not the Union worth preserving?

A THREAT OF MUTINY .- A writer in the Boston Courier (old line whig organ) says that if Buchanan is overslaughed at Cincinnati, as Gen. Cass was sacrificed in the house of his friends at Baltimore, "the people will meet in convention, and do their own work," and at least send the election up to the House. Shouldn't wonder at all if the campaign were to be reduced at Cincinnati to an explosion and a general scrub race.

LATE IN THE DAY-The resolution of Mrs. Foster, in Congress, calling for Marcy's State correspondence of 1853 on diplomatic linsey coats and leather breeches, provided its transfer to the House should be deemed as "not prejudicial to the public interest." Considerate gentleman that Mr. Foster.

HOWHER OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—We notice that the placards of this corporation are headed "Reduction of Fares." This is a humbug. The fares are as high as ever, the speed has been reduced, and the road is in a worse condition than ever. We do not know of a more xerntiating torture than a night ride from Buffalo to Albany on the Central Railroad. The whole concern seems to be got up for the accommodation of a few office hold-ers, and the legislative and executive departments of the State government are simply agents for the aggrandisament of the company. The State officers and members of the Legislature ride free over this road; and it to said, in some cases, they receive a more substantial equivalent for their services. One of our force had occasion recently to travel on the Central road from Albany to Syracuse The badly constructed, ricketty, dusty, dirty and Ill-vent lated cars were crowded as usual, with one exceptioncoveral passengers were waiting for seats. Just before the train started, the Covernor of the State requested that it should be opened. He was avored, and with one of the officers of the corporation, and two or three riends, all "conducade," escupied this ear ingrest state while the paying passengers were coxed out by the con-ductor, whose breastput was much more nighty policies than his manners. The travelling public, who are not obliged to patron so the Tentral road will do well to shan Western passengers from this this city will find it the longest way round, to say nothing of the troublesome ferrings at Albany and the petty annoyance by officials

THE CASE OF OFFICER VANDERVOORE.-- We have received etween the Mayor and the City Judge, relative to the cotailing of Mr. Vandervoort for special duty at Mr. Ca-pron's edice. Inasmuch as the HERALD did not publish the particular obarge of which Mr. Vandervoort complains, we do not feel called upon to print his reply

THE THEATERS, &C .- Pleasure seekers are referred to the general amusement directory, at the head of the editorial columns, for a list of the entertainments to be adorded at the different establishments this evening. Want of space prevents extended notices.

Rossesses.-During the circus exhibition in Heboken towards. Anting the ducture exhibition in Heboken, on Wednesday night, the dwalling of Mr. Dunham, in Garden street, was entered while the family were absent, and robbed of money to the amount of \$05. hr. Idell'a residence, in the same street, was entered, but the thievas were alarmed and het without booty. A lady had her pocket picked in the circus of \$60.

Coroner's Inquest.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by Coroner Per-ry upon the body of a man named John Con, residing at

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Interesting from Washington. UNABATED—SECRETARY MARCY POSTED UP BY MAJOR HEISS—WHAT WILL THE ADMINISTRATION DO ?—A COMMISSION TO BE SENT TO PANAMA, BTC. Washingros, May 1, 1856.
Major Heiss called on the Secretary of State to-day,

and celivered the despatches which he brought from minister at Granada. He also gave Secretary Marcy a full account of the difficulties that exist in Central America. A good deal of excitement was produced, and still exists, in and out of the administration, and they still exists, in and out of the administration, and they intend to take immediate action on this subject. Those intercepted letters—sopies of which appeared in yesterday's Hamain—created considerable talk. As soon as the originals come to hand our government will take prompt and positive action in regard to them.

The Cabinet met to-day, when, I understand, this matter was informally brought before them. What course the administration will pursue in regard to receiving a Minister in place of Col. French is not known, but it is

Minister in place of Col. French is not known, but it is rumored that he will be received. Mr. Douglas indi anded to-day in the Senate elearly, what course he thought t was proper our government should take. Mr. Weller spoke feelingly on the same subject, and denounced the foreign policy of the administration. The next news from Central America will be anxiously looked for. Gen.

Walker's friends are sanguine of his success. The Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House had a sharp discussion this morning over Mr. Herbert's resolu

prompt measures relative to the outrages at Panama. The Secretary of the Navy supposes that the sloop-of-war St. Mary's is there by this time, under the instructions for her ordinary cruise, but an additional vessel-of war will be despatched from the Atlantic coast, although the orders have not yet been issued. It is highly proba-ble that a commissioner will be sent thither to ascertain

the facts of the case.

The Eighth Congressional district of Virginia—exGovernor William Smith's—has elected Douglas delegates the Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Sartiges, the French Minister, arrived to-day, and a stopping at Willard's. I understand he resumes again his position, at the urgent solicitation of the French

Mr. Speaker Banks gives a grand entertainment this

Chief Examiner Langdon resigned his post in the Patent Office to-day. He intends shortly to sail for The United States Treasurer reports the amount or

hand, subject to draft on the 21st ult., as \$23,885,000.

THEST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1856.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS—DIFFERCE OF GEN. WALKER AND HIS POLICY.

Mr. WELLER, (dem.) of Cal., submitted a recolution calling on the President for any correspondence with our Minister to Nicaregua not heretofore communicated, re-garding the recognition of the new Nicareguan govern-ment. Mr. Weller said he was in the constant receipt of letters inquiring whether he sustained the policy of this mation with regard to the Nicaraguan government. He now took occasion to remark that he entirely disagreed with that policy. If the Executive thought it expedient to reject Col. French on personal grounds, he thought the Nicaraguan government should have been notified of that fact, and been officially recognized. The usual practice of this government has been to recognise the South American governments, whoseever was in power there. Those which lie on the route of the Pacific cape He did not desire to see Central America annexed to this republic, but wanted a stable government there, and this was only to be accomplished by the diffusion of Anglo-Saxon blood. He therefore thought that emigration to that country ought to be escouraged rather than discountenanced. He said that no man had been more shamefully misrepresented than General Walker. He was not a fresbooter, but a man of the purest motives. If. Weller reed a letter from Gen. Walker, in which it is asserted that the British government have interfered in the present struggle between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and have furnished the Costa Ricana-with arms. A state of war now exists between these governments. Costa Rica invaded Nicaragua, though she did not declare war against her, but against the Americans who aided the present party in power to subvert the old government. If. Weller, in allusion to the recent riot at Fanama, said the best of feeling exists between this government. If. Weller, in allusion to the recent riot at Fanama, said the best of feeling exists between this government and the government of New Granada, and he had no doubt that the whole power of the latter would be exercised to bring the effenders to justice.

Mr. Shward, of N. Y., remarked that several weeks ago, on his motion, a resoution was adopted calling on the President for information on this subject, but as there He did not desire to see Central America annexed to th

Mr. NEWARD, of N. X., remarked that several weeks ago, on his motion, a resouttion was adopted calling on the President for information on this subject, but as there had been no response, the President probably had good reasons, in view of the complicated state of affairs, for delaying to answer the resolution.

Mr. Weilst replied that he was not aware of that fact,

Mr. WELIER replied that he was not aware of that fact, else he would not have offered this now.

Mr. Saware thought it was better to let the subject rest a day or two, as information concerning it was daily being received, and it was important that the Pre-ident should be left free to exercise his discretion in this cell-

being received, and it was important that the Pre-Hent should be left free to exercise his discretion in this cellicate matter.

Mr. Douglas, (dem.) of Ill., believed that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was being voilated every day by Great Britain, and thought something ought to be done about it. He regarded the present government of Nicarsgua legitimate—as much so as the other existing governments of Central America. It was the firmest and most stable government there had been there since the throwing off of the Spanish yoke; and so far as he knew, justice was more impartially administered, and the rights of man and property mere securely guarded and protected under the existing government, than under any previous one. Nor was at any objection in his mind that an American by birth was in command of the Nicaraguan army. Nicaragua has as much right to become the asylum of emigrants from this country as we have to receive European emigrants. She had as much right to naturalize General Walker, and give him military command, as we had to do the same by General Shields. Further, Nicaragua had as much right to send an American by birth Minister to this country, as we have to send a man of foreign birth to represent us in the Courts of Spain, Italy or Holisad. He believed we ought to enforce our neutrality laws, but not go a hair's breadth beyond the line of strict duty.

Mr. Butler, (dem.,) thought we ought to be careful

trality laws, but not go a hair's breach beyond in of strict duty.

Mr. Butlen, (dem.,) thought we ought to be esreinly not to involve curselves in a war with any mation through the acts of intermeddling adventurers.

Mr. Weller withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Toomes, (national) of Ga., spoke in opposition to the action of the Navai Board, contending that the law was not properly executed; therefore the proceedings under it are void.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, May 1, 1866.

BULS PASSED, ETC. The House passed the Indian Appropriation bill and the bill reviving the act of 1853 relative to suspended

entries of public lands, and the act of 1846 con suspended pre-emption land claims.

On motion of Mr. Paures, the petition from the mea bers of the Pittsburg Bar, against the official conduct o

THE SLAVENT OURSELON.

Yr. MARWELL, (dem.) of Fla., spoke on the Southern side of the slavery question, and

Mr. PENRY, (nigyer worshipper,) of Me., spoke against the extension of slavery, and in favor of the restoration of the Missouri restriction, and in defence of the republi-

Mr. QUITMAN, (dem.,) of Miss., introduced a bill to repeal certain sections of the neutrality laws. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

United States Supreme Court. WARRINGTON, May 1, 1858.

No. 99. United States, appellants, vs. Thos. O. Larkin et. al. Argued by Attorney General Cushing and Mr. Gillett for the appellants, and by Mr. Lawrence for the

No. 100. Union Bank of Tennessee, appellant, vs. Wm. Jolly's administrator. Argued by Mr. Coxe for appel No. 101. United States, plaintiffs, vs. Wm. G. Shackelford. Submitted on record and printed arguments by Attorney General Cushing for plaintiffs, and by Hon. W. L. Underwood for defendants. No. 102. Chas. McMicken, appellant, vs. Franklin Perin.

Avgued by Hon. John Benderson for appellant.

Whig Movement in Mamachu

The whice of our Legislature and many of the promient whigs of the State held a meeting at the State House this evening. They sdopted a resolution offering thatracherence to the principles of the whig party, and de-length they would enlist in the ranks of no party which "did not bear the fisg and keep step to the music of the Union." A whig State Central Committee was appointed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866. Mr. Hepburn, son of Judge Hepburn, of Pitttburg, was thrown from a carriage near Wissahuckon this meralag, and had his skull fractured, causing his death.

Kansas and the Massachusetts Le

a special committee upon the question of Kanses affairs. The mejor ty reported a series of resolutions which take s rong Northern ground—denouncing the interference of the "border ruffians," the bogus Territorial Legislature, its laws, and the course of the national administration to-wards Kansas; declaring that Kansas should be admirted into the Union as a free State, and commending the minority report, which is signed by two members of the committee, maintains the legality of the Territorial Le-gislature and its laws, and fully sustains the doings of the administration.

HAMILTON, Ca., May 1, 1856. In this city to-day Captain Hicks, Assistant Superinendent of the Great Western Rallway, was run down by a locometive and instantly killed.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. Biocks duli. Pennsylvania Biato 5's, 83's; Reading Railroad, 45's; Long Lland, 183's; Morris Canal, 14; Pennsylvania Bailroad, 47%.

At our cattle market to-day 475 head of beeves were sold equal to 38 50 a \$10 25 net. Hogs lower—sales at \$7 a \$7 50.

MACHINES TO SPRINKLE THE STREETS. Several new machines for sprinkling the streets with water were exhibited yesterday before the Aldermania Committee on Croton Aqueduct. Before deciding upon which to adopt it was voted to have a further trial must week. The objection to those yesterday was, having too large holes, and causing the streets to be too muddy. CHEATING IN SELLING WOOD.

Before the Aldermanic Committee on Ordinances yea-terday, a large number of shipping merchants in South street appeared, and urged the revival of an obsolete orrance, compelling the appointment of Inspectors of cod. They allege that they get largely cheated for want inspectors. Formerly sixty loads of wood would last vessel to California, whereas it required now 128 loads

COMMITTEE ON WHARVES, PIERS AND SLIPS. various papers before them relating to the wharves, piers and slips of the city. By some of the papers referred to and slips of the city. By some of the papers referred to them it specared that a large number of allps on the North and East rivers were being built without any permission from the Common Council. These slips, it was stated, were a source of considerable annoyance to large vessels, besides from the refuse matter thrown off from them gradually filling up the slips, so as ultimately to cott the city a large amount for extra dredging of the same. It was resolved by the committee to make a personal examination of all the piers and alips of the city and report the exact condition of each, by whom leased, and the revenue they brought to the city.

MARKET BOATS COWING TO THE CITY.

MARKET BOATS COMING TO THE CITY. A meeting was held, jesterday, at 3 o'clock, of the Special Committee of the Aldermen, Mr. Briggs, Chairman, appointed to select a suitable landing place for market boats, reaching the city on the East river. It was shown that these beats at present had no special landing place, and that the result was that their loads of produce, fruit, meat, periabable provisions, &c., before they could be brought to the market often suffered much detriment from decay. The committee are divided as to selecting the feet of Broome street or James slip.

THE BILL OF BRANCH AND COUNSEL ENGAGED IN THE MATSELL INVESTIGATION. Yesterday the Commit eee on Police of the Board of Councilmen, Mr. Baxter, Chairman, met to hear evidence preliminary to making their report, as to allowing the preliminary to making their report, as to allowing the lill recently submitted to the Common Council by Stephen H. Branch and counsel and reporters for services rendered in the investigation, some time since, into the nativity of the Chief of Police. These bills amount in the aggregate to \$4,364 and are distributed as follows:—
Stephen H. Branch, (including \$1,720, borrowed money)

Stephen H. Branch, (including \$1,720, borrowed money).

\$2,000 Neyes, Stoughton and Nash.

\$2,301 Reporters, and sundry items.

203 Mr. Alanson Nash was first called before the committee and sworn to testify as to the making up of his bill. Mr. Nash began with an elaborate relial of the facts connected with the appointment of the special committee of the Aldermen to inquire into the nativity of the Chief of Folice and the employment of counsel ensuing thereupon, on account of the continuacy of certain witness brought before the committee. Mr. Nash, after going through this preparatory explanation, spoke of his own appointment as one of such counsel. His own special labors, as such counsel, he described as multisations and arduous. His individual bill (8681) he deemed but a reasonable charge for the important sarvice readered in this prolonged and versatious inquisition. He had worked honestly and faithfully, and considered that he had carned his money.

The Chairman inquired why the counsel to the Corporation was not engaged in conducting this litigation for Alderman Briggs.

Mr. Nash replied that the counsel to the Corporation was not engaged in conducting this litigation for Alderman Briggs.

ration was not engaged in conducing this augments for Alderman Briggs.

Mr. Nash replied that the counsel to the Corporation was called upon, but declined to give his services. In conclusion Mr. Nash said he considered the claimingut in by Mr. Branch as that to which he was justly entitled. Mr. Wm. Curtis Noyes, next sworn, sated that the bill (\$1,120) as submitted by himself was not, in his view, unreasonable for the laber he had gone through with. The bills of his associate counsel he deemed very connderate. He justified the bill of Mr. Branch.

Mr. Stoughton, the third counsel engaged, was not present.

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Alderman Briggs was rext sworm. He explained the erigin of the appointment of the committee on Matsell, of which he was chairman, as being the result of a false report made to the Aldermen by Mr. Matsell as to his own nativity. He read the resolutions empowering him to employ counsel; he said it was necessary a secretary should be engaged by the committee, and he engaged Mr. Brarch for this purpose; Mr. Branch had worked faithfully and well; he comidered the charges of the counsel as reasonable, as lawyers' charges are made now-a-days; he called on Mr. Dillon, the former Corporation counsel, siveral times, and requested thin to act as counsel, but could not get his services; he finally notified him officially, as chairman of the crumitree, through Mr. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, and not getting his services then, he appealed to the Common Council, and was empowered by them to secure such counsel as he deemed necessary; the result of this was the final employment of Mesers. Noyes, Nash and Stoughton; he notified him after this, but it was without effect; his own expenditures above that loaned to Mr. Branch were \$500 ever the amount rendered, for which he expected no infemnity; he falt himself, well paid, however, for his money and time expended; insamuch as he had shown conclusively to the public that Mr. Matsell was an alien.

Mr. Stephen H. Branch was now sworm.—He said he had only put in a personal bill of \$250, for pocket money expended; he appealed to the committee, as understanding that these little smounts counted up; he had made no charges for his own services; he was sure that \$300 would not cover his expenses.

The Chairman said he was indifferent to money; he had

bill for savices.

Mr. Branch said be was indifferent to money; he had devoted much time to this matter; and though he would not go through the same rlabor again for a million of money, he felt disinctimed to charge for his labors. Mr? Branch went into the history of his travels and examination of the records. &c., for nearly an hour, to the unsistakeable edification and delight of the committee; after which, the committee adjourned.

The New York Bible Society.

The stated monthly meeting of the New York Bible Society was held last evening at the Bible House, Astor Society was held last evening at the Bible House, Astor place. E. M. Kingsley, Esq., presided in the absence of the President. The reports of various committees presented, showed the following distribution of Bibles in the city during the past month:—By the Marine Committee, 2,458; by the Committees on Humane and Criminal Institutions, 270; distributed to applicants, 138. During the month there have been sold at the Depository, 458 Bibles and religious works. The Treasurer's report showed an expenditure during the month of 3778 23, leaving at present in the treasury, with a balance on hand at the commencement of the month, \$1,260 61. During the evening a debate arcse as to adding the Cummissioners of Engration in retaining Castle Garden as an emigrant depot. Mr. Early of the Commissioners of Engration, stated that since the opening of the Castle Garden depot, there has been much less fliching of emigrants, and rows, and necessity for bible distribution. Though talked of, no decisive action has been taken in this matter.

Naval Intelligence The receiving skip North Carolina, at the Brooklyn Navy land, is now being relieved of all her heavy calibre—the guns on her lower gun deck—so as to afford more

—the guns on her lower gun check—so as to afford more space and less butthen. These are forty-two pounders, thirty-four in number, and weigh 7,300 pounds each. When taken out they are conveyed to the gun ground, mear the hospital.

The new steam frigate Niagara, which has been in the Naval Dry Pock receiving her propeller, will be ready to go out in the course of a week. Considerable improvements are being wought to various respects throughout the yard, in the way of completing new buildings, arranging guns and amountien, and embellishments generally; yet these are not so rapid and thorough as night be expected from the amount of mensy (\$555,000) that was appropriated last year for such purposes, apart from contingent expenses. Stones, bricks and timber, with other building materials for perfecting plans already projected, are lying about in profusion, and usatess from a want of unficient funds or the energy to employ what are already appropriated; but the walks are now hard and dry, and the garden and squares adorned with verdune—all of which, with the buildings, essels, and the various operations to be witnessed, render it an agreemble and interesting place of record for the citizens from all parts of the country, by whom it is frequented.

Commodore Salter, commander of the Brazil squadron, writes to the Navy Department that he has returned to

commodore Salter, commander of the Brazil squadron, writes to the Navy Department that he has returned to Ric de Janeiro from escorting the United States merchant steamer America (supposed to have been fitted out at New York as a Russian privateer) out to sea, and that no attempt was made to de ain ter.

CON. OGDEN HOPPMAN, EN-APTORNEY GENERAL

OF NEW YORK.
The Hor. Octom Horrnan, son of Josiah Ogden Hoffen was formerly Attorney General of the State of New York, eminent as a lawyer and an advocate. When the present subject of our notice was a boy he was a very earnest student and a fine classical scholar. He first became a midshipman, in which capacity he served during the Algerine war.

He was captured in the United States frigate Pre-

He was captured in the United States frigate President, which vessel ran the blockade of New London, and was pursued by the British fleet and captured. The frigate was carried into the Bermudas. While there, at the mess of the American officers, a toast was given by a British Lieutenant:—"The Captain of the Budyanion, the Captain of the President"—upon which Ed. Price thresh a glass of wine in the face of the British officer. A chaklenge was given; Ogden Hoffman acted as second Price; but the meeting of the belligerents was preven by the authorities. He was also with Decatur in

was so tired with the consul of peace that he left the pro-ression of the sea for that of the law—as the former Lord fession of the sea for that of the law—as the former Lord Frakine did—to which he devoted himself with the reall of a neophyte. He applied himself for years to the mi-nutest details of his profession. When first admitted to practice, he entered upon the duties of a lawyer at Go-shen, Orange county, where he soon distinguished him-self, net only by his application to his profession, but by his eminent ability and eloquence in the trial of causes at nici prim. From Goshen he removed be New York, where his talents having a wider range, were more the-reachly appreciated. He practised in this city with

at nici prim. From Goshen he removed to New York, where his talents having a wider range, were more the roughly appreciated. He practised in this city witts great success until about the year 1823, when he was elected a member of the Hence of Representatives, and subsequently returned for three successive taxes. Mr. Hoffman then came back to tais city, and was appointed by the President (Jackson) as United States Dutrict Attorrey for the Southern District of New York. On retiring from that post ion he was appointed District Attorrey for the Southern District of New York.

In the pursuit of his private professional practice he has been engaged in many important cases. He was counsel for Richard P. Robinson, who was charged with and acquitted of the murder of Helen Jewett, in 1836: he was counsel for Walker, charged with the nurder of his wife, who was also acquitted; and more recently he appeared for the government, in the charge of filbustering to Cuba breught against Col. Sohlesinger, the late discomfited here in Ricaregue, and John L. O'Sullivan, our present representative at Lisbon. Hr. Hoffman was also engaged for the prosecution in a fearful case of piracy and murder, where Douglas, Benson and another were convicted, and the two former hanged, and his poetic description of life and discipline at sea, with which he was so familiar, will not be soon forgotten by those who heard him address the jury.

In the fall of 1828 he was elected, by a very large majority, as Attorney General of the State of New York, which office he held until the first day of Jannary, 1856, when he spain resumed his private professional practice, as one of the firm of Hoffman, Cutter & Flanders.

As a lawyer Mr. Hoffman was unrivalled; he possessed an accurate knowledge of every branch of his profession, his discourse was pathetic, for he had a deep sympathy with the sofferings of emotion as with a magic wand, for he, himself, felt all that he expressed. His voice was inclusively itself, and every rentence he uttered could be set to m

him.

Mr. Hoffman leaves a bereaved widow, daughter of
Samuel L. Southard, late Chancellor of the University,
&c., and four children, the eldest of whom is new Hon.
Ogden Hoffman, Judge of the United States District Cour
of California.
The tuneral will take place from the church of the Annunciation, Feurteenth street, at 4 o'clock P. M. Sature
day. The Soft General Committee met last night at Tammans

Hall, L. B. Shepard in the chair protess.

The death of Hon. Ogten Hoffman was upon which John Cochrane offered the fellow

Benoived, That the members of this committee have learned with emotions of regret of the decease of the Hon. Ogden Hoffman, last Atlorney General of the State, and her years a representative in Congress from the city of New York; that his uniform frances and courtey of the actual the her house the votice in the constitution of the country, his services rendered as an effect in the navy of the United States with the galiant Becautir, and his large abilities and capabilities for future useful-ses, all comble to impress us with the loss we have sustained in common with the citizens of this State.

Resolved, that the members of this committee most carnestly condole with the family of thesiscensed in their terribits bereavement, and that the efficers thereof be requested in transmit to them a copy of these resolutions duly authenticated.

bereavement, and that the successful suther transmit to them a copy of these resolutions duly authen Some remarks were made emlogistic of the de-and the resolutions were unanimously adopted. The committee then adjourned for two weeks.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Before Commissioners Kent, Peabody and Banks Pending the inquiry of the sentty or insanity or Rebocca Tonnele, a supposed lunatie, Mr. P. Y. Cutter

rese and said:—

Mr. Commissioners—Since our last adjournment of last evening the melancholy intelligence of the death of a distinguished man as well as eminent member of the bar has reached us—Ogden Hoffman is no mere! The eloquent advocate, the profound lawyer, the stateman whose voice ever drew an audisone distinguished for its wealth of intellect, and whom, while it convinced, as it convinced charmed as by a magio spell—he, the great, the good, is no more! As an advocate he was eminently disinterested; he ever sought the right and konest sause, whether assured of a fee or not, and ever prefused to be employed in those cases where his services were sought in behalf of the party in the wrong. As a man he was pure and upright; but I must stop. This is not the place to speak his eulogy; his memory is embelmed in the hearts of thousands who knew him, and of those thousands, none knew him but as a friend. He moved the Court sow adjourn.

Mr. G. Clark seconded the motion, and the Commiss sioners acjoursed to next Tuesday at 4 o'clock.

Superior Count—Special Term.

THE OCEAN BIRD— INJUNCTION REPUBED.

MAY 1—Graham vs. Levis H. Meyer and Edvard St.
en, impleaded with Cornelius and R. Poillen.—In
case Judge Bosworth concludes an elaborate opinion
asying:—I think the injunction should not be grant
because:—

1. On the face of the papers Meyer & Stucken are purchasers of the steamers.

2. They aver that, in truth and in fact, they were actual and bons fide purchasers, at the full and fair price

2. They aver that, in truth and in fact, they were astall and bons ide purchasers, at the full and fair price of the vessels.

3. There is no agreement shown of any person, either to repay the money advanced, or any part of it, or to purchase and pay for the steamers at any price.

4. However much doubt may exist as to the fair actual cash value of the steamers, there is no such clear evidence of gress inadequacy of price as to justify, in view of all the other facts of the case, the inference, as an unavoidable one, that the transaction was in the intent of the parties a loan of money on the security of the vessels.

5. In a case which, to say the least, so unsatisfactorily establishes the plaintiff's view of it, the Court should not interfere by injunction, when that remedy is not necessary to secure full substantial justice to the plaintiff.

6. If the transaction shall be adjudged, unurfous loan, and Meyer & Stucken shall have in the meantime disposed of the steamers, they will be as much liable to pay their full value as an actual purchaser.

7. It is not alleged that they are not abundantly above to gay such a judgment. They have already paid, and become liable to pay, over \$400,000 in extinguishing laws, beside \$106,000 which they have paid to the plaintiff. This sum could not be made available as an offset or counter claim, and would be a clear profit to the plaintiff, if he succeeds, of \$100,000.

I do not accede to the proposition that an offer \$1.25 pay the sum lent, with interest, is essential to \$1.95 in pay the sum lent, with interest, is essential to \$1.95 in pay the sum lent, with merest, is essential to \$1.95 in pay the sum lent, with merest, is essential to \$1.95 in pay the sum lent, with merest, is essential to the handless, with \$10 costs to either party, to abide the scare.

Personal Intelligence

From Lagueyra and St. Thomas, in steemship Tonnesse.
From Venezuels—Mr Hagen, lady and family, fir Branch a lady, a Redrigues and lady, Mrs Bothes a lady, Mr W & Egger and lady, Mrs Better B. Rivero, A de Toniel. A Senibys, C. Pelle, I' Ribas, J. P. Parker, B. M. Leon de la Cova. Mr Leon de la Cova.

From 8: Thomas—J Crawford, lady & family, C Simmor James Mill, Robt C Abbett, Mrs Heim, child and acrvant, J Whisher, Mr Cock and lady, Wm A Reed, Mrs Kochs children and 8 servants. W D Ingersoli, C Armson, W Cooledge, Mrs Coscovich, L C Morris, Mr de Cordova, is daughter and servant, John Raven, John K Chandler, Lewis, Mr Allen, Mr Lingrin, Mrs Jordan and daughter.

White, Leader and Introducer of Fashiers for gests bar, will insue the row style of drab beaver and saner hat to Saturday, May S. WHITE, Stater, 118 Fulton sires, between Broadway and Rasson.

The Esperischetd Hat. These Unriverse has a are in greater demand than over. Their superior q and marrel our chespose is the secret of this great deast A. Ref's NSCREID, 116 N amount

Gentlemen whose Studiness compels them to be out in the sun, we say get one of our patent ventilating hats. It may smell of the shop; no matter; it is what we recummend, because the wind blows right through the body, and must be cool. If not approved of aller one day's fat trial, we will return the money. Remember, this is not the old useless plan of three little holes in the top, but a beautiful improvement, that gives one hundred vertorations all round the hat, and before yet, can be closed in a moment. You can get our as followed in the same that the same of the party of the party